### قائمة تدقيق الفرز
لموانع استعمال اللقاحات للأطفال والمراهقين

#### للوالدين/الأوصياء: نستعينا الأسئلة التالية على تحديد اللقاحات التي يمكن إعطاؤها لطفلك اليوم. إذا أجبت ب "نعم" على أي سؤال، فإن هذا يعني بالضرورة أن طفلك يجب أن يصل على اللقاح. إنما يعني فقط وجب طرح موضوع من الأسئلة. إذا كان هناك سؤال غير واضح، فاطلب من طبيب من مقدم الرعاية الصحية شرحاً.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>رقم السؤال</th>
<th>الأسئلة</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>هل الطفل مريض اليوم؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>هل لدى الطفل حساسيات تجاه أدوية، أو طعام، أو مكون في لقاح، أو اللانكس؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>هل سبق للطفل أن عاني من نفاخ خطير مع لقاح؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>هل يعاني الطفل من مشكلة صحية طويلة الأمد في الرئة، أو القلب، أو الكلية، أو مرض استقلابي (مثل السكري)، أو الزنوب، أو اضطرابات في الدم، أو عدم وجود الجهاز العصبي، أو تغذية أو مشاكل تكاملية؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>إذا كان عمر الطفل المارد تحصينه بين عامين (2) و 4 أعوام، هل أخبرك مقدم الرعاية الصحية أن الطفل كان يعاني من صغير في حدود ثمانية شهور الماضية؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>إذا كان طفلك ضعيفًا، هل سبق في أي وقت إبلاغك أنه/أنها أصيب/أصيبت بانفلاغ معيوي؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>هل على الطفل، أو أخ، أو والد من نوبة تشنج: هل عانى الطفل من مشاكل في الجهاز العصبي؟</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>هل الطفل مصاب بالسرطان، أو سرطان الدم، أو فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية/إيدز، أو أي مشكلة أخرى في الجهاز المناعي؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>هل لدى الطفل والد، أو أخ، أو أخت يعانون من مشكلة في الجهاز المناعي؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>في الـ 3 شهور الماضية، هل أخذ الطفل أدوية تؤثر على جهاز المناعة مثل بريدنيزون، أو ستيروديات أخرى، أو عقاقير مضادة للسرطان؛ أو عقاقير لعلاج التهاب المفاصل الروماتوидية، أو مرضاً كروناً، أو الصدفية، أو صمم على علاجات بالإشعاع؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>في العام الماضي، هل حصل الطفل على نصف دم أو نصف منتجات دم، أو تم إعطاءه جلوبولين مناعي (حبيبان) أو عقار مضاد للفيروسات؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>هل الطفلة/المراهقة حامل أو هل توجد هناك فرصة أن تصبح حاملًا خلال الشهر القادم؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>هل حصل الطفل على لقاحات في آخر 4 أسابيع؟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### التصميم المرن:
- تم إكمال النموذج بواسطة ________________
- تم مراجعة النموذج بواسطة ________________

هذه الملاحظة ملزمة ببطاقة سجل التحصين. إذا لم يكن لديك واحد، فاطلب من مقدم الرعاية الصحية للطفل أن يعطي واحدًا به كل لقاحات طفلك. احفظها في مكان آمن أو ضعها معلم في كل مرة تطلب رعاية طبية لطفلك.

سيحتاج طفلك هذا المستند لدخول الحضانة أو المدرسة، أو للتوظيف، أو السفر الدولي.
Information for Healthcare Professionals about the Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines (Children and Teens)

Are you interested in knowing why we included a certain question on the screening checklist? If so, read the information below. If you want to find out even more, consult the references in Notes below.

1. Is the child sick today? [all vaccines]
   There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or increases vaccine adverse events. However, as a precaution with moderate or severe acute illness, all vaccines should be delayed until the illness has improved. Mild illnesses (such as otitis media, upper respiratory infections, and diarrhea) are NOT contraindications to vaccination. Do not withhold vaccination if a person is taking antibiotics.

2. Does the child have allergies to medications, food, a vaccine component, or latex? [all vaccines]
   An anaphylactic reaction to latex is a contraindication to vaccines that contain latex as a component or as part of the packaging (e.g., vial stoppers, prefilled syringe plungers, prefilled syringe caps). If a person has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not administer vaccines containing gelatin. A local reaction to a prior vaccine dose or vaccine component, including latex, is not a contraindication to a subsequent dose or vaccine containing that component. For information on vaccines supplied in vials with syringes containing latex, see www.cdc.gov/vaccines-pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/latex-table.pdf; for an extensive list of vaccine components, see www.cdc.gov/vaccines-pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf. People with egg allergy of any severity can receive any recommended influenza vaccine (i.e., any IIV, RIV, or LAIV) that is otherwise appropriate for the patient’s age and health status. With the exception of egg and RIV (which do not contain egg antigens), people with a history of severe allergic reaction to egg involving any symptom other than hives (e.g., angioedema, respiratory distress), or who required epinephrine or another emergency medical intervention, the vaccine should be administered in a medical setting, such as a clinic, health department, or physician office; vaccine administration should be supervised by a healthcare provider who is able to recognize and manage severe allergic conditions.

3. Has the child had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past? [all vaccines]
   History of anaphylactic reaction (see question 2) to a previous dose of vaccine or vaccine component is a contraindication for subsequent doses. History of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP is a contraindication for further doses of pertussis-containing vaccine. There are other adverse events that might have occurred following vaccination that constitute contraindications or precautions to future doses. Under normal circumstances, vaccines are deferred when a precaution is present. However, situations may arise when the benefit outweighs the risk (e.g., during a community pertussis outbreak).

4. Does the child have a long-term health problem with lung, heart, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), asthma, a blood disorder, no spleen, complement component deficiency, a coagulant, or a spinal fluid leak? Is she/he on long-term aspirin therapy? [MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR]
   A history of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura is a precaution to MMR and MMRV vaccines. The safety of LAIV in children and teens with lung, heart, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), or a blood disorder has not been established. These conditions, including asthma in children ages 5 years and older, should be considered precautions for the use of LAIV. Children with functional or anatomic asplenia, complement deficiency, coagulant, or CSF leak should not receive LAIV. Children on long-term aspirin therapy should not be given LAIV; instead, they should be given IIV. Children with CSF leak, anatomic or functional asplenia, or coagulant, or on long-term aspirin therapy should not be given LAIV; instead, they should be given IIV. Aspirin use is a precaution to VAR.

5. If the child to be vaccinated is 2 through 4 years of age, has a healthcare provider told you that the child had wheezing or asthma in the past 12 months? [LAIV]
   Children ages 2 through 4 years who have had a wheezing episode within the past 12 months should not be given LAIV. Instead, these children should be given IIV.

6. If your baby is a child, have you ever been told that he or she has had intussusception? [Rotavirus]
   Infants who have a history of intussusception (i.e., the telescoping of one portion of the intestine into another) should not be given rotavirus vaccine.

7. Has the child, a sibling, or a parent had a seizure; has the child had brain or other nervous system problem? [DTaP, Td, Tdap, IIV, LAIV, MMRV]
   DTaP and Tdap are contraindicated in children who have a history of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP. An unstable progressive neurologic problem is a precaution to the use of DTaP. Tdap and Td are contraindicated in children with a history of encephalopathy or stable neurologic disorders (including seizures) unrelated to vaccination, or for children with a family history of seizures, vaccinated as usual (exception: children with a personal or family [i.e., parent or sibling] history of seizures generally should not be vaccinated with MMRV; they should receive separate MMR and VAR vaccines). A history of Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS) is a consideration with the following: 1) Td/Tdap: if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of a tetanus-containing vaccine and decision is made to continue vaccination, give Tdap instead of Td if no history of prior Tdap; 2) Influenza vaccine (IIV, LAIV, or RIV): if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of a prior influenza vaccination, vaccinate with IIV if at high risk for severe influenza complications.

8. Does the child have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or any other immune system problem? [MMR, MMRV, VAR, RV]
   Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, VAR, RV, LAIV) are usually contraindicated in immunocompromised children. However, there are exceptions. For example, MMR is recommended for asymptomatic HIV-infected children who do not have evidence of severe immunosuppression. Likewise, VAR should be considered for HIV-infected children age 12 months through 8 years with age-specific CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage at 15% or greater, or for children age 9 years or older with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of greater than or equal to 200 cell/µL. VAR should be administered (if indicated) to persons with isolated humoral immunodeficiency. Immunosuppressed children should not receive LAIV. Infants who have been diagnosed with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) should not be given a live virus vaccine, including RV. Other forms of immunosuppression are a precaution, not a contraindication, to RV. For details, consult ACIP recommendations (see references in Notes above).

9. Does the child have a parent, brother, or sister with an immune system problem? [MMR, MMRV, VAR]
   MMR, VAR, and MMRV vaccines should not be given to a child or teen with a family history of congenital or hereditary immunodeficiency in first-degree relatives (i.e., parents, siblings) unless the immune competence of the potential vaccine recipient has been clinically substantiated or verified by a laboratory.

10. In the past 3 months, has the child taken medications that affect the immune system such as prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn’s disease, or psoriasis; or had radiation therapy? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR]
   Live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR) should be postponed until after chemotherapy or radiation therapy has ended. For details and length of time to postpone, consult the ACIP statement. Some immune mediate and immune modulator drugs (especially the antitumor-necrosis factor agents adalimumab, infliximab, and etanercept) may be immunosuppressive. A comprehensive list of immunosuppressive immune modulator drugs is available in CDC Health Information for International Travel (the “Yellow Book”) available at wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2020/travelers-with-additional-considerations/immunocompromised-travelers. The use of live vaccines should be avoided in persons taking these drugs. To find specific vaccination schedules for stem cell transplant (bone marrow transplant) patients, see General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization (referenced in Notes above). LAIV, when recommended, can be given to only healthy nonpregnant people ages 2 through 49 years.

11. In the past year, has the child received a transfusion of blood/blood products, or been given immune (gamma) globulin or an antiviral drug? [MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR]
   Certain live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR) may need to be deferred, depending on several variables. Consult the most current ACIP recommendations (referenced in Notes above) for the most current information on intervals between antiviral drugs, immune globulin or blood product administration and live virus vaccines.

12. Is the child/teen pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant during the next month? [HPV, IPV, LAIV, MenB, MMR, MMRV, VAR]
   Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, VAR, LAIV) are contraindicated one month before and during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus. Sexually active young women who receive a live virus vaccine should be instructed to practice careful contraception for one month following receipt of the vaccine. On theoretical grounds, IPV and MenB should not be given during pregnancy; however, it may be given if there is a risk of exposure. IIV and Tdap are both recommended during pregnancy. HPV vaccine is not recommended during pregnancy.

13. Has the child received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR, yellow fever]
   Children who were given either LAIV or an injectable live virus vaccine (e.g., MMR, MMRV, VAR, yellow fever) should wait 28 days before receiving another vaccination of this type (30 days for yellow fever vaccine). Inactivated vaccines may be given at the same time or at any spacing interval.

Vaccine Abbreviations

- IPV = Inactivated poliovirus vaccine
- MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine
- MMRV = MMR+VAR vaccine
- HPV = Human papillomavirus vaccine
- IV = Intravenous injection
- RIV = Recombinant influenza vaccine
- Tdap = Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis vaccine
- VAR = Varicella vaccine

Notes

For supporting documentation on the answers given below, go to the specific ACIP vaccine recommendation found at the following website: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html

For summary information on contraindications and precautions to vaccines, go to the ACIP’s General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html

www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4060-20.pdf • Item #P4060-20 Arabic – page 2 (10/20)